

IRRIGATION CAUSED BY IRRIGATION PLANS

Two Departments Divided Over Proper Method to Be Followed.

YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE

Says Government Plan Is All Wrong—Declares That Enterprise Should Be Conducted by Private Parties to Obtain Best Results.

The question of irrigating the arid lands of the West has caused some discord between the heads of the departments of the Interior and of Agriculture. Their opinions on the subject are at great variance, and it is said the relations between them are becoming more and more strained as the days go by.

The friction, it is hinted by those close to the heads of both departments, is increasing daily, and may eventually end in a breach between the chiefs of these two branches of the Government.

The yearbook just issued by the Department of Agriculture discusses the matter at length, and very conservatively, but in such a way as to plainly call attention to the divergent views held by the heads of the two departments. The matter is also being considered by the officers of the Geological Survey, which has immediate charge of the work of irrigation, under the Department of the Interior.

The yearbook of the Agricultural Department, after discussing the success of several private irrigation enterprises, suggests that the Government would act wisely if it would not undertake such work, but leave it entirely to private parties. It suggests, however, that in the case of a very great enterprise of this kind the Government might take a hand.

Attitude of Mr. Mead.

This is the attitude of the bureau of the Agricultural Department which has been doing investigation and preliminary work in irrigation for several years. The head of the bureau is Mr. Elwood Mead, who has the title of "expert in charge of irrigation investigations." Mr. Mead has the reputation of a thorough knowledge of the subject, but he is said by the Interior Department people to be somewhat biased by the fact that he comes from Wyoming, a section of the West in which many of the largest rivers originate. Such a State, it is said, is naturally a believer in State irrigation projects and against big Government works.

A number of the people in Mr. Mead's bureau are said to come from the same locality and to have the same bias as Mr. Mead, without, however, the same conviction of mind, but this is quoted entirely as the view of the Interior Department people.

The law passed by the session of Congress just ended provided for the beginning of a vast general plan of irrigation. It makes immediately available something like \$6,000,000, and provides for the expenditure in the future of many times this amount. Friends of the bill hazard the prediction that in the next 100 years irrigation plants costing \$100,000,000 may be erected, though it is not intimated that anything like this sum will be required as original outlay, the idea being that the revenues from the first plants will be sufficient to build the others with.

This plan contemplates United States governmental irrigation on the broadest scale. If anything it favors on State projects and private irrigation corporations as tenders to be unfair to the United States at large.

Roosevelt Favors Plan.

People that know most as to the attitude of the Administration say that in this matter the weight of influence is overwhelmingly with the Interior Department and against the Agricultural Department. It is even hinted broadly that the Agricultural Department was shut out of the irrigation work on this account largely, when the question came up which branch of the Government should be given the big contract.

President Roosevelt is an ardent irrigationist. He worked hard for the passage of the law and succeeded in getting it through Congress when none of his other friends believed that it had much chance of passage. It is said that he had many conferences with both Western and Eastern members of Congress on the subject and that he expended almost as much energy on the project as he did on Cuban reciprocity. He talked irrigation very decidedly and forcefully in his message, also.

If irrigation becomes a big and prosperous reality during the next few years, and if it realizes in the reclamation of arid lands all that has been promised for it, President Roosevelt will be the man to be thanked for it in the opinion of some of the best informed people that have interested themselves in the subject.

Arguments of Friends.

The arguments put forward by the governmental irrigationists are, briefly, as follows:

1. Irrigation by States and by private parties should not be permitted except on the most limited scale, because it may be eminently unfair to other neighboring States. The great Western rivers flow through several States between their sources and their mouths. Water used for irrigation purposes near the head waters of a stream is frequently almost all lost to the States and the people further down the stream. It has happened before now that rivers of more or less importance have disappeared entirely before they reached their destination because they have all been used up in irrigation projects.

The United States and Mexico have not been entirely free of international complications on this account, in fact, The Rio Grande, which rises in the country and in the natural course of events flows into Mexico, and thence into the sea, began to diminish in volume badly a few years ago, on the Mexican side. At last it disappeared entirely for the greater part of the year. The reason for the difficulty was the irrigation works at the American end of the river.

The Americans for the first time in history were able to raise bountiful crops, but the Mexican farmers found their rose gardens rapidly turning into deserts. There were notes between the

two countries over the question and investigations and arbitrations, and they may not be entirely settled yet.

2. The cost of the larger irrigation plans that have been discussed would be far beyond the financial ability of any single Western State, or of any corporation that has yet been formed.

3. Many of the plants already erected have not been of a thorough or lasting character. The tendency of private corporations always is to build with the idea in view of securing an immediate return on investments. The friends of governmental irrigation works say that State works also would not be so well built or economical in the long run as those built by the Government.

4. The Western public lands belong to the United States, to Massachusetts and New York as much as to Wyoming and Colorado, even though they may be located in the latter State. It is held to be unfair to the Eastern States that these vast domains should be turned over to the States to become their property and to be lost to the general Government.

Prof. Mead, in discussing the irrigation subject in general yesterday, said:

"The Interior Department people have evidently the idea of proceeding along broad lines regardless of the legal complications which may ensue. My idea is that until some satisfactory solution of the vast water rights problem has been reached the proceedings of the Interior Department are rather premature. The matter is as yet entirely in an experimental stage, in my opinion."

It was learned at the Geological Survey yesterday, however, that one of the chief branches of Prof. Newell's work in his present trip west will be in connection with this subject. The Agricultural Department has made extensive investigations into irrigation water rights, but the Interior Department, also, through the Land Office, has done much work in this line and expects to do more.

"Prof. Mead's criticism is unfair," an officer of the Geological Survey said yesterday. "It is hinted in some quarters that the position of the Agricultural Department is the result of jealousy because our bureau is to do the work."

TO TELL THE WEST OF ENCAMPMENT PLANS

Secretary Bulkley to Make a Trip in Interest of Celebration.

MANY POSTS SEEK QUARTERS

G. A. R. Band of Canton, Ohio, to Be Given Place of Honor in Parade—To Execute Band for Use of Government Flags and Bunting.

It is probable that Secretary Barry Bulkley, of the citizens' executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, will undertake a tour of the Northwest beginning early next week to ascertain the sentiment regarding the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held here beginning October 6. Mr. Bulkley will also act as a traveling bureau of information for veterans who are desirous of obtaining more detailed information than has yet been furnished them.

Business of a pressing nature has demanded the presence of Mr. Bulkley in the Yellowstone Park for a few days, and upon the advice of Chairman Brainard H. Warner, he has about decided, in taking the trip, to combine personal business with the advancement of encampment interests. Mr. Bulkley will go direct to Chicago, but will make a number of stops from that point as far west as Livingston.

Will Visit Officials.

It is his purpose to visit a number of the prominent Grand Army of the Republic officials, including General Torrance, while in Minneapolis, and to confer with the railroad officials all along the line as to the number of people they expect to handle in their respective territories.

Chairman Warner left the city yesterday for a short vacation, and will be followed by Mr. M. I. Weller, the chairman of the public comfort committee, who came to Prescott, Ontario, Province, Canada, to spend several weeks on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. Mr. Charles Moore, the first vice chairman of the public comfort committee, is spending his vacation at Harwichport, Mass., and will be in the city on Monday. Second Vice Chairman Charles F. Benjamin will direct the work of the committee.

Chief Clerk Charles P. Johnson, Jr., has so perfected the detailed work of the committee, however, that with the aid of Mr. E. D. Tucker, his assistant, there will be but little for Mr. Benjamin to do.

Word was received yesterday from W. S. R. Shingler, assistant adjutant general of the Department of Arizona, at Phoenix, stating that owing to the great expense involved in a trip from that section, it is not expected that any Arizona posts will be fully represented. The department commander and his entire staff are desirous of securing accommodations for themselves, however, and numerous members of the Arizona posts will accompany them.

Applications for Quarters.

Bayard Post, No. 8, Department of New Jersey, located at Trenton, has applied for quarters for 100 members, who are arranging to attend the encampment. A letter was also received from John G. Taylor, quartermaster of Wilde Post, No. 25, Department of Pennsylvania, at Chester, asking for accommodations for fifty members of that post.

A third request has been received from Meade Post, No. 6, Department of West Virginia, located at Fairmont, stating that they will bring 150 members of that post for whom they desire accommodations. These letters have been referred to the public comfort committee.

The Veteran Signal Corps Association has decided to attend the encampment in a body, and Mr. G. M. Round, acting for a committee that was appointed for the

CHANGES IN SERVICE.

Promotions and Appointments in Service of District.

On motion of Commissioner Macfarland yesterday the District Commissioners authorized the following changes in the official service of the executive officers:

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Insurance, Daniel Curry is appointed examiner in the Insurance Department at \$1,400 per annum, provided for in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the District government for the current fiscal year.

Waldo C. Hibbs is promoted to clerk in the executive office at \$1,400 per annum, vice Curry.

Livingston S. Johnson, clerk in the electrical department at \$3 per diem, is promoted to assistant secretary to the Commissioners at \$1,200 per annum, vice Hibbs.

Carlton Moss, clerk in the electrical department at \$2.50 per diem, is promoted to clerk in that department at \$3 per diem, vice Johnson.

Fred C. Lee is appointed clerk, stenographer and typewriter in the electrical department at \$2.50 per diem, vice Moss.

The above changes and appointments take effect July 26.

WAS RELATIVE OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

Col. Llewellyn Washington, Over Eighty Years of Age, Dies in This City.

Col. Llewellyn Washington, a scion of the famous Virginia family, died about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at his home, 1103 L Street northwest. Colonel Washington was upward of eighty years old, and for years had been the trusted cashier of the banking house of Louis Johnson & Co., 1315 F Street northwest. He had been ailing for years, but kept to his work until two months ago, when a complication of heart and kidney affections compelled him to take to his bed. Since then he has been under the constant care of Dr. H. B. Deale, the family physician, and while he showed signs of rallying for a time, the infirmities which he had contracted and he passed away yesterday morning.

This idea brings up the suspicion that the garden is not appreciated in its true worth by all the people in Washington who feel interest in plant life. Of course, the Botanic Garden has a formidable rival in the grounds of the Agricultural Department, where acres of field and conservatory are dedicated to myriad forms of plant life, especially to examples of economic botany. But for all that, the Botanic Garden stands first in the rarity and variety of flower, tree, and shrub.

BEAUTIES OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

To the Washingtonian who stands on the west terrace of the Capitol, and looks out above the plush greenery of the Botanic Garden, the Smithsonian grounds, and the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, the thought must come of how Titanic is the change contemplated in the plan of greater Washington.

To him who is long familiar with this noble vista, robed in sward and foliage and flower, the thought is sadening, but inspiring. A particularly sad feature of the proposed improvement is that the Botanic Garden, as we of this generation know it, will be blotted out. It will, of course, be replaced by a forest of vegetation.

servatory one may look on bamboo from the East Indies, the tree fern from New Zealand, cinnamon from Ceylon, the great stag and elkhorn ferns from Australia, and dumb cane from South America. This cane is a queer plant, its sap touched to the tongue will take away the power of speech.

This is not a superstition, but a hard fact. Humboldt, the naturalist, tasted of it, and he could not speak again for eight days. His recovery was slow. The sap of the dumb cane paralyzes the muscles of the mouth.

It is not a favorite with members of Congress, and these guides who now and then pace through the garden do not hug this strange plant to their bosom. In the east wing is a forest of vegetation.



Looking West From the Conservatory.

Some Rare Exhibits.

Among the rare exhibits in the west conservatory are the four-century plant, papyrus, the paper plant of the ancients, tall and leafless trees from China, pepper, cassava, camphor, tea, and guava. One of the curious forms of vegetation to be seen there is the monkey bread tree from Senegal.

Humboldt said of this tree that it is "the oldest organic monument of our planet." Around the seed of this tree is a sweet pulp which was the wild honey that St. John had in the wilderness. A bobon sap tree once grew in the garden, but it was removed. Though its exhalation was not considered deadly, it was said to be very hygienic, and many persons are in mighty fear of it.

A man who is interested in plants from which rare scents are obtained by perfumers could find matter in the garden for long and deep study. He could daily with the Tonka bean plant from Guiana, sandal wood from the East Indies, and a thousand fragrant herbs and flowers whose names are beyond the La-Unity of the writer.

Growing in the wet heat of the green- house is tamarind, from the fruit of which our grandmothers made fever medicine; tragacanth gum plants from Western Asia; vanilla, that sweet orchid from Ceylon and the Seychelle Islands; anna from India; the thornapple, used for anthrax; red-hot capsicum from China and Egypt; clove plants; cinchona from Peru; cotton plants and copal.

One is apt to look long at the plant from which valerian is obtained, and to recall the horrid smell which sometimes greets one in a drug store. So much for the rare forms that are kept under glass.

The outer gardens are rich in historic



The Palm Walk.

some ordinary roses, ferns, palms, and oleanders grow.

In 1850, the Botanic Garden having been prepared for their reception, the Wilkes collection was removed from the Patent Office. Some of these pioneer plants may still be seen by visitors, and descendants of those plants that came to our city so long ago are growing in conservatories throughout the United States. The Botanic Garden was further enriched by an Asiatic collection of plants brought from Japan by Commodore Perry, and only recently has the garden received an interesting exhibit from the Philippines sent by various officers of the army and navy.

Study of Botany.

The main conservatory was erected in 1867 from designs made by the late Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol. The object which the fathers of the garden had was "to promote the distribution of rare plants and to encourage the study of botany."

Devoted attention has been given to the matter of the conservatory. The temperature is maintained at 80 degrees, and it is there that plants from the tropics are kept. Most of the vegetation is strictly equatorial. Plants from the semi-tropical countries north of the equator are sheltered in the west wing and in the east wing of the conservatory is kept vegetation from the semi-tropical lands south of the equator.

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Beneath the central dome of the con-

servatory one may look on bamboo from the East Indies, the tree fern from New Zealand, cinnamon from Ceylon, the great stag and elkhorn ferns from Australia, and dumb cane from South America. This cane is a queer plant, its sap touched to the tongue will take away the power of speech.

This is not a superstition, but a hard fact. Humboldt, the naturalist, tasted of it, and he could not speak again for eight days. His recovery was slow. The sap of the dumb cane paralyzes the muscles of the mouth.

It is not a favorite with members of Congress, and these guides who now and then pace through the garden do not hug this strange plant to their bosom. In the east wing is a forest of vegetation.

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and economic plants. There is hemlock, from which the classic poison was obtained; and yew trees, from the leaves of which so many poison brews have been made.

All the native flowers are represented, and especial care has been given to make prominent those blooms which in years ago embellished all our flower beds, but which the people of today are inclined to neglect and to look down upon as out of date.

Among these are the hollyhock, cockscomb, sunflower, poppy, azalea, spruce, althea, snowball, bridal wreath, lilac, bachelors' buttons, blue bell, hard bell, and candleberry, from which our great-grandmothers got wax for candles.

The superintendent of the garden is William H. Smith. He lives there, and has lived there so long that memory runs not to the contrary. But he came from Scotland. Oh! but he is the Scotchest sort of a Scot. Just to look at him you can hear the pibrochs ringing and small haggis.

A Burns Library.

After his love for plants comes his love for the memory of Bobby Burns, and Mr. Smith has a remarkable Burns collection. He has a Burns library containing thousands of the works in all obtainable editions of the great Scottish bard. He has furniture from Burns' cottage and chairs and tables made from wood hewed from trees

which grew in places hallowed by Burns' poems.

He has all the old and new, like and unlike portraits of the poet, he has been able to buy. The grand old Scotch gardener has no use for money except to spend it on flowers and things associated with Burns. As one might know from all this, Mr. Smith is a Burns scholar of marked ability.

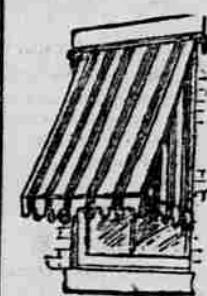
He knows Scottish literature in general, but he knows his Burns as few men know it. In one little plot in the garden Mr. Smith cultivates a patch of Scotch thistle, plant, tall, broad, thick, and spiny, with blue flowers—a plant half beautiful, half ugly, wholly rough and rugged.

White House Conservatory.

In connection with the fact that at some time in the future the National Botanic Garden will be obliterated to make way for a magnificent tree-lined boulevard between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, it is interesting to note that the White House conservatory is being torn down to make room for the new building which is to accommodate the President and his official household with workrooms.

The White House conservatory is not notable except for the beautiful flowers of the courage and decorative varieties which are grown in it—such as roses, lilies, violets, carnations, orchids, and the blooms of floral commerce.

Summer Home Needs



With awnings outside and a well-stocked refrigerator inside, the home can be made comfortable enough. At little cost—if supplies are secured at the Palais Royal. Note the reduced prices for accessories that help to make summer housekeeping a pleasure rather than a burden.



Made to Order.

(On Fourth Floor.)
\$2.49 for measuring, making, and fitting Window Awnings as illustrated. Complete for \$2.49.
69¢ for measuring, making, and hanging Window Shades of very best opaque cloth.
\$6.98 for making and fitting Slip Covers for five-piece suite of furniture.

Gas Ranges.

(Basement Floor.)
\$5.98 for best \$10 Gas Ranges, best lined oven with adjustable shelves.
\$3.49 for usual \$5 Gas Ranges, with three burners and oven as described above, but somewhat smaller.
98¢ for the best of \$1.75 Gas Stoves, with two burners, creating double rows of flame. Easily cleaned.

Glassware.

(Basement Floor.)
Six Water Tumblers, or 9¢
Fruit Bowl.....10¢
Six Fruit Saucers.....10¢
Water Bowls, worth 25¢, for only.....15¢
Lemonade Sets, 7 pieces, metal tray.....39¢
Flower Vases, 10 inches.....12¢

For Fruit.

(Basement Floor.)
Mason's Fruit Jars, pints or 49¢
quarts, per dozen.....98¢
Sun Fruit Jars, glass top, pints or quarts, per dozen.....1.10
Royal Fruit Jars, best pints or quarts, per dozen.....1.10
Tin Top Jelly Glasses, 1-3 or 1-2 pint, dozen.....25¢
Tin Fruit-Jar Funnel, 5¢ value, for.....3¢
Best Rubber Rings for Fruit Jars, per dozen.....3¢
4-quart Iron Preserving Kettles, white lined.....19¢
10-quart Iron Preserving Kettles, white lined.....36¢
20-quart Iron Preserving Kettles, white lined.....65¢

Furniture.

(Fourth Floor.)
Iron bed with springs and mattress, worth \$10.....\$6.49
\$2 value Mosquito Canopies, for all size beds.....\$1.29
25¢ value Window Screens, Less than half price.....12¢
25¢ quality China Matting, Extra heavy, Yard.....16¢
\$1 value Hammocks, with all attachments, for only.....69¢
50¢ value Cushions, covered Cretonne and Satene.....39¢
50¢ value Cushion tops, summer subjects, in colors.....25¢

Summer Kitchen Needs.

Babbitt's Soap.....7 for 25¢
Green Scrub Soap.....4 for 25¢
Olefin Soap.....10 for 25¢
Cold Dust.....7 for 25¢
Silico.....2 for 25¢
Cedar Palls, 25¢ value.....19¢
Scrub Brushes.....40¢
Liquid Enameline, 10¢ value.....7¢
Household Ammonia, 5¢ bottles.....2¢
Toilet Paper, 5¢ value.....3¢
Brooms, 25¢ quality, for.....19¢

Celling Dusters, 32¢ value.....2¢
Green Scrub Soap.....4 for 25¢
Black Fly Insect Powder.....8¢
Dead Stuck, for beds.....15¢
Wax Floor Oil, 1 gallon.....75¢
Paper Napkins, 100 for.....7¢
Sticky Fly Paper, 3 double sheets 5¢
Sax Shells, for crabs, 3 for.....2¢
Wax Tapers for gas lighters.....2¢
Ironing Wax, 3¢ value.....1¢
Rust Slink Brushes.....